FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS ATTEND MEETINGS TO COMMEMORATE VE DAY

AU080928 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Albania commemorates May 9, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, one of the greatest events in the history of mankind, with the great feeling of the legitimate pride for the outstanding contribution it has rendered to achieve it. Under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, our people carried out the national and social liberation relying on their own forces, fighting uncompromisingly against the foreign occupiers and traitors to the country.

On this occasion numerous activities such as meetings and talks with veterans of war and former internees in the fascist concentration camps have been and are being organised in different districts of the country such as in Tirana, Durres, Korce, Fier, Berat, Skrapar, Kruja, Mat, etc., which are attended by working people of work and production centers, cooperativists, militarymen, veterans of war, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, etc. Attending are also members of the Central Committee of the party, leading cadres of the Ministry of People's Defence and of the organs of the party and power in the districts.

Those present in these activities honour in silence the memory and glorious deed of the legendary commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The speeches held on the occasion point out that the heroic struggle of the national liberation army and of the entire Albanian people, organised, inspired and led by the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has been and will be a great inspiration to be always vigilant and ready to defend the attained victories. At the same time it is stressed the great historic importance of May 9, and the outstanding contribution of our people to this great victory under the leadership of the legendary commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the struggle of the Albanian people for the liberation of the homeland as a component part of the struggle of the peoples against fascism. On this occasion, photoexhibitions with aspects from the anti-fascist national liberation war of our people were opened in districts.

EDITORIAL ON 9 MAY ANNIVERSARY REVIEWED

AU080956 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 8 May 85

["We Do Never Forget the Blood We Have Shed and the Sacrifices We Have Made -- Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- On May 9, the peoples of the world commemorate one of the most marked events of the world history, the day of the triumph over fascism. This historic victory of the progressive and freedom-loving forces over the darkest and most barbarous forces mankind had ever seen shook from the foundations the whole capitalist system and further aggravated its general crisis, it showed the vitality of socialism and Marxism-Leninism, the newspaper underlines.

Our people shed much blood and made sacrifices in the struggle for the destruction of fascism as the most active members of the great antifascist coalition of the peoples. Under the leadership of the CPA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, they rose on foot in the struggle against the fascist occupiers without awaiting for someone to bring them freedom.

Four decades have passed since the day of the completion of the Second World War and the triumph over fascism--a deed of the war and sacrifices of all the peoples of the antifascist coalition.

The experience of this struggle is relevant also nowadays, because the fiercer imperialist rivalry for domination in the world, the increase of the hotbeds, the extraordinary intensification of the armament race, the feverish war preparations of the superpowers and the military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, are a great danger to the peoples. The United States of America and the Soviet Union are heading the world to a general conflict.

In the face of these dangerous situations, the peoples do not forget the history. It is the task of all the peoples to operate actively in order to halt the hand of the imperialist and social-imperialist warmongers.

The facts show that the revival of fascism is noticable in many countries of the world, the newspaper continues. Our party and people follow with great care the course of events in this direction and at the same time have strengthened and are strengthening continously our internal positions keeping the powder dry for any one who would dare even in the slightest to undertake any adventure against our country.

The present dangerous situations demand that our party and people sharpen always the revolutionary vigilance and be ready for anything to happen. We should turn into strength, the great grief of our entire people over the loss of our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, and tighten the ranks round our glorious party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. In this unity has lain and lies our unbreakable force, in the force of this unity, all the internal and external enemies will break their necks. Just like in the past, in the future too our party and socialist state will consistently follow the policy of continuously consolidating our socialist homeland, the unremitting struggle against imperialism and reaction, especially against the two superpowers, US imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, against the military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, against their oppressive and aggressive policy. These are the ways to make our socialist fortress indomitable.

CARCANI SENDS MESSAGE ON RELATIONS TO CRAXI

AU081751 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] It has been officially announced that Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has received a message from Albanian Premier Adil Carcani which expresses a desire for better cooperation between the two countries. UPI reports that Italy is referring to the constructive and fruitful development of bilateral relations. The Italian Foreign Ministry assesses the message as an opening step by Albania toward Italy.

TRADE PRODUCTS EXHIBITED AT PARIS TRADE FAIR

AU071743 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- The international fair of Paris, in which our country takes part with a pavillion of general goods opened these days. It exhibits different minerals, oil by-products, cooper wires and cables, products of artistic handicraft, carpets and rugs, products of food industry and others. Since the beginning our pavillion was visited by many visitors, tradesmen, and businessmen from different countries of the world. On occasion of the formal opening ceremony our pavillion was visited by the minister of trade, handicraft and tourism, Michel Crepeau, by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris, Philippe Cleman, the director of the fair of Paris Jean Telman and others. Numerous French visitors expressed good words for the exhibits. Likewise, many representatives of firms showed interest in our goods of export.

SOFIA ARMY TATOO MARKS VE DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU081821 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 8 May begins a 30-minute live relay from Sofia's Monument to the Soviet Army of a festive tatoo dedicated to the 40th anniversary of VE Day.

At 1731 GMT the flags of Bulgarian Army units that took part in World War II are brought into the square in front of Sofia's Monument to the Soviet Army. Colonel Angel Gerasimov, commander of the tatoo, reports to Lieutenant General Lyubcho (Toshev), who greets the military units lined up at the square. A solemn roll-call follows. Names of Bulgarian and Soviet heroes who fell in World War II and in the struggle against fascism are read out. The commanders of the units lined up at the square report to Col Angel Gerasimov, who reports to Lt Gen Lyubcho (Toshev), who on his part, reports to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. At 1750 GMT those attending the tatoo are requested to kneel in honor of the fallen heroes. A military bugle call is heard and a military band plays a festive march. The Bulgarian national anthem is played. At precisely 1800 GMT the live relay ends.

The announcer identifies the following officials as being present at the tatoo: "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, and Georgi Atanasov."

ZHIVKOV HOSTS DINNER FOR USSR'S KAPITONOV

AU072011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honor of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ITALIANS RESUME AFTER 2 YEARS

AU080925 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Sofia, May 8 -- Italy and Bulgaria are currently holding talks here designed to renew their scientific and technical cooperation agreement, now twenty years old.

The talks began yesterday, about two years behind schedule. The delay was due to tensions created by the Italian charge that a Bulgarian official stationed in Rome, Sergey Antonov, was implicated in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

Now, the tensions have fallen and the appropriate joint committee is in session to fix the lines along which scientific and technical cooperation will develop in the next three years.

The areas under discussion range from agriculture to physics, from construction to aerodynamic engineering, from electronics and geotechnics to the making of machinery and the space sciences.

This is the committee's twelfth session since the agreement was finalized in May 1963. It continues the process of political normalization after Foreign Trade Undersecretary Francesco Mazzola's visit to the Plovdiv fair last September, and Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti's visit in January for a meeting of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH JAPAN SIGNED 7 MAY

AU072031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The leaders of the two delegations at the ninth session of the joint Bulgarian-Japanese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Rumen Serbezov, first deputy minister of production and trade for consumer goods, and Takao Nagata, president of the Japanese-Bulgarian Economic Committee, signed a protocol on the talks today.

What does this document envisage? First, with the cooperation of Japanese organizations and companies, a center will be built in Sofia to deal with quality, and with labor productivity. The basic goal of this center will be to analyze and propagate our own experience, as well as worldwide experience in this sector. In addition to this, the protocol envisages an expansion of the technological exchange in various branches of economic affairs.

The two sides evaluate the cooperation in building small- and medium-size enterprises in Bulgaria, as very promising for the future, as Japan has great experience in this field. One notes that 70 percent of the production in Japan is produced by such enterprises.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU071842 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, left for Moscow today to participate in the festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 the delegation also includes Mr. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr. Dimitur Shulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the P.R. of Bulgaria to the USSR. [sentence as received]

7 MAY RALLY MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Leaders Present

LD072338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] A mass rally of Prague working people and youth to mark the 40th anniversary of the May uprising of the Prague people and the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army was held in the Old Town Square in Prague today.

Places of honor on the rostrum were taken by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and the federal government led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation further included Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, Tomas Travnicek.

Kapek Address

LD072043 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1405 GMT 7 May 85

[Speech by CPCZ Presidium member Antonin Kapek at mass rally held in Prague's Old Town Square to mark the 40th anniversary of the Prague uprising and the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, citizens of our capital city, and comrades: We have gathered today in the heart of Prague, in the historic Old Town Square, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Prague's liberation by the celebrated Soviet Army. I welcome you all to our celebration gathering. On behalf of all of us, I express great joy at the fact that I am able to cordially welcome to our rally the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, the CSSR Government, and the National Front Central Committee. I cordially welcome the head of the delegation, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause]

I cordially welcome our Soviet friends among us. [applause] The CPSU Central Committee delegation whose members are as follows: head of delegation Comrade Dolgikh, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [applause]; Comrade Marchuk, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman [applause]; and Comrade Lomakin, USSR ambassador in Prague. [applause] I also welcome representatives of our liberator, the heroic Soviet Army, deputy minister of defense, Colonel General Shabanov [applause]; Colonel General Voloshin, Lieutenant General (Babain) [applause]; Lieutenant General Moskalenko [applause]; and commander of the Central Group of Forces, Lieutenant General Yermakov. [applause] I welcome the Moscow city delegation headed by Comrade Bugayev, Moscow's deputy mayor. [applause] I also welcome the first deputy chairman of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, Comrade Sychev. [applause] I welcome the delegation of the Slovak SR's capital, Bratislava, headed by CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the city committee, Comrade Gejza Slapka.

Allow me to welcome the delegations of the capital cities of socialist countries: Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Ulaanbaatar, and Warsaw. [applause]

Comrades, friends: You heard the voice of Prague radio a short while ago, which, during those memorable days 40 years ago, announced to the whole world that the Czech people of Prague had risen up and stood, armed, in the face of the degrading Nazi occupation that stifled our nations for 6 years and prepared the fate of Lidice and Lezaky for us. We recall with great emotion the days when gunfire was heard in Prague's streets and when our nation's best sons and daughters shed their blood for the homeland's freedom, for a life of friendship of our two fraternal nations in a united Czechoslovak state, for a socialist system that the working people themselves would manage, and where the fruits of their labor would be justly distributed. We simultaneously recall with great emotion the unforgettable May morning when the soldiers of the famous, heroic and undefeatable Red Army entered the bloody Pargue battlefield, which was appealing for help.

We honor all those who did not hesitate...[applause] who did not hesitate to risk their lives in the struggle against humanity's greatest enemy, fascism and nazism. Today, following 40 years of life in liberty, we value all the more their heroism, selflessness, deep and pure patriotism, and internationalist feeling. The resistance against German fascism and nazism included all the people. Apart from a small number of traitors and collaborators, all true patriots stood against Hitler and Hitlerism. Crowds of hundreds of thousands of Czech patriots marched through Prague even during the Munich period and determinedly expressed their demands: "Give us arms, we earned them!" "No capitulation!" "We will not give up Sudetenland, we will call the Soviets!" During the actual threat to the Republic, all the people volunteered in the mobilization, determined to defend their independence with gun in hand. The degrading Munich dictate became the beginning of the speedy end of the pre-Munich Republic.

After 20 years, as a result of the Western powers' betrayal and the collapse of the bourgeois government's foreign and internal policy concepts, a new age of darkness followed, the age of Nazi occupation. The people again rose up throughout the whole period of occupation and in the May uprising to actively demonstrate their attitude toward Czechoslovak statehood and toward our people's freedom.

It is more than symbolic that the last phase of the bloodiest war in European history ended in Prague, whose people, at the rear of Schoerner's more than one million strong army and numerous SS units, rose up to achieve their independence. Driven into a corner, the fascist occupiers did not give up. They were all the more dangerous and cruel as their inexorable end approached, and as they began to realize that they would have to be called to account for the crimes they were perpetrating against the nations of the whole of Europe. They were determined to stop at nothing, including the destruction of Prague and the murder of its inhabitants.

We are proud that Prague did not surrender, did not bow down to the occupiers under these circumstances. We are proud that Prague took up arms and held out despite the much stronger and better armed enemy. We simultaneously remember that Prague would have had to pay its price had it not been saved on Marshal Stalin's direct order, the Red Army's lightning Prague operation, which finally brought about the rout of fascism from our territory. [applause]

We will pass on our respect and recognition of the uprising's brave fighters from one generation to the next and will simultaneously pass on the great historic truth that for our newly acquired national freedom, sovereign statehood, independence, and for the restoration of the CSSR we thank the USSR and its heroic Army whose troops were still dying in Prague, on Czech soil, while the rest of the world was already celebrating the first hours and days of life in peace.

It will remain forever inscribed in the annals of history that Prague welcomed its liberators not on its knees; it went to meet them with its head held high in revolution, and opened its embrace to the liberators, and welcomed them with bouquets of lilacs.

That was Prague's finest hour! The hour of liberation that can never be forgotten! [applause]

Comrades, citizens of our capital city: We have gathered here today to pay tribute to the memory of all the patriots who fought against fascism and nazism for freedom and a new life for our peoples. We honor their memory regardless of their political affiliation or religious creed, regardless of where their contribution to the fight against fascism and nazism took place. Whether it be the members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR under Army General Ludvik Svoboda, or the soldiers and pilots who fought in Western Europe and North Africa -- we pay homage to the members of the resistance, the concentration camp prisoners, the partisans and participants of the Slovak national uprising, and everyone who fought and shed their blood. [applause]

We are justly proud of the part our Communist Party played during the most difficult period of our latter-day national history. Communists, and among them communists of the capital city, put themselves in the front ranks of the battles against fascism and nazism. Twenty-five thousand CPCZ members -- almost one half of the prewar party membership -- sacrificed their lives in that fight. Great sacrifices were also made by the Prague party organization. We are proud of the fact that despite the drastic measures and terror in Prague and its immediate environs from 1939 to 1945, four successive illegal leaderships of our Communist Party operated, fulfilling the CPCZ Moscow leadership's policy headed by Klement Gottwald. [applause]

At the same time, six successive leaderships of the Prague party organization operated. Proof of how dangerous a force the communists represented to the occupiers is provided by the fact that on Karl Hermann Frank's personal order, as late as 2 May 1945, 52 party officials from the Prague region were executed, headed by Frantisek Siska, a young manual worker and communist.

A decisive base of the resistance even before the occupation, and a decisive force against encroaching fascism was to be found in Prague's factories. It is a historically proven truth that one of the most important resistance organizations in Prague was the Prague metalworkers organization in the CKD, Avia, and Walter Plants, in the Tatra-Skoda Plant in Smichov, and in other factories. Prague's transport workers played an honorable role in the fight against the fascists. We also pay tribute to the members of the intelligentsia and young people who did not hesitate to demonstrate their antifascist sentiments even though they knew of fascism's mercilessness.

The bravery of the Prague uprising's revolutionary core is described exactly in the words of one writer: There are no special heroes, no individuals, no credit that a single individual can claim. They all fought for 6 difficult years and 4 difficult days.

All the fighters against fascism and nazism were reinforced by the Soviet people's bravery and sacrifice in such actions as the battle for Moscow, the siege of Leningrad, the battle of Stalingrad, and the Soviet Army's victorious advance. These actions strengthened the conviction that the Soviet Union and its Army were the only force that could guarantee that the occupied nations would once again regain their freedom and independence.

That is why it was possible for the Communist Party to unite the most progressive forces and create a broad antifascist front comprising all the patriotic forces. In this respect the emerging national committees formed in the different districts of Prague and the surrounding villages were a great help. These committees came forward during the May uprising as the people's revolutionary organs and played an exceptionally important role in directing combat operations, organizing supplies, caring for the wounded fighters, obtaining the necessary weapons, and in other activities.

This applies to the central national committee as well, to whose leadership the communists delegated Dr Vaclav Vacek, a proven fighter for the Prague working people's rights during the pre-Munich Republic, and who in May 1945 became the capital city's first revolutionary lord mayor.

It is symbolic that the first honorary citizen of Prague was Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev, that city's liberator. [applause] By this act, the representatives of the capital city, as stated on the appointment certificate signed by Lord Mayor Vaclav Vacek, expressed the Prague people's unity of will.

They justified their adopted decision as follows: The appointment of Marshal Konev as honorary citizen is only a modest expression of the long-standing friendship between the Czech and Russian nations, proven by the blood they jointly shed on the soil of the martyred Czech lands and by the great feats of the illustrious marshal and his courageous troops. [applause]

We read with excitement the statement of the revolutionary organs during the memorable May days when the people of Prague defended Prague, barricade by barricade, from the greater numbers of Nazis. The declaration of the fighers on the Prague barricades expresses the determination to live, rule, and govern in the new republic free from social repression and exploitation. Today, we can proudly declare that we have turned this promise on the Prague barricades into reality. The Nazis threatened us with extermination and deportation, and today, in 1985, we are still here in the historic Old Town Square. [applause]

Bouregois politicians believe that the working class will be unable to rule itself and that the socialist system will soon disintegrate. We have now lived 40 years in peace. We are building socialism in our homeland, and securing conditions for the peaceful life of future generations. [applause] We have been building a new, more just social system, socialism, for 40 years. The foundations were laid in May 1945, and in February 1948. A great work has been constructed in the last 4 decades which will certainly stand up to the future's critical eyes.

We are also well aware of those things that we have not yet been able to do, the things that will still have to be accomplished by our and future generations. We are determined to consistently fulfill the 17th CPCZ Congress line for the intensification and high efficiency of our economy, and we are determined to fulfill all the tasks given to our city as the center of the socialist state.

Comrades: If we honor the memory of heroes of the antifascist resistance today, then we also totally identify ourselves with the legacy and ideals that gave birth to the postwar world. We fully and unreservedly endorse the conclusions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and the notions of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We fully support the internationalist line that aims at further deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, strengthening the unity of all socialist countries, and creating new qualities of their mutual cooperation.

We are, and will be, consistent and full of initiative in securing a reliable peace and international security. We wish to, and will, fulfill all the pledges ensuing from our Warsaw Pact membership and we fully support the measures recently adopted in Warsaw in connection with its extension.

We also express from this platform our most sincere international solidarity with the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement, which actively struggles against international imperialism's interventionist policy. We declare ourselves in favor of comprehensive cooperation with all forces of the ever growing international antiwar movement. We do this in the firm conviction that only a united and highly active, extensive coalition of peace and reason can bring about a return to the policy of international detente. This is why we fully support the Soviet Union's proposals, conveyed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, at limiting and considerably reducing the world's nuclear arms potential, and prohibiting the militarization of space. [applause]

We support all Soviet proposals aimed at improving international relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and equal security for everyone. From the Old Town Square in Prague, where World War II came to an end in Europe, we appeal to all European capital cities to develop mutual, intensive, bilateral and multilateral contacts leading to strengthening peaceful relations between states and to establishing stable security for everyone. We appeal to all European cities to cooperate with the following aim: world war must never again take place; the one that ended 40 years ago in Prague must be the last war! [applause, chants of long live peace] Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, representing the main guarantee of our security and safety, has been sealed forever in the last 40 years. [applause] We have been able to learn from ever new deeds that we have a most loyal and reliable ally in the Soviet Union. [applause, chants of long live the USSR] We recalled this truth 15 years ago when, following the difficult tests of 1968-69, we signed a new Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in Prague Castle.

Comrades, esteemed friends: The program of the further development of socialist society, which is to be adopted at the forthcoming 17th CPCZ congress, will be a program of peaceful work and construction. On behalf of the city party organization, and, undoubtedly, also on behalf of all people of Prague, we assure the CPCZ Central Committee, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, that the communists and working people of Prague will work in such a way as to continue to be the party's main support. At the initiative of the working class and working intelligentsia, many enterprises and plants in the capital city adopted very valuable pledges within the last few days aimed at faster progress in the economy's intensification, raising the effectiveness of the results achieved by enterprises, improving the quality of manufactured products, and accelerating scientific-technological progress by linking science with production. This movement, which was born in honor of the 40th anniversary of liberation, amounts to our all-Prague pledge which we will report to the CPCZ Central Committee.

We, who have lived long enough to witness today's noble anniversary and to meet here in the historical Old Town Square, take the following oath addressed to you, the heroic soldiers of the Red Army, and you, the heroes of Prague killed in the streets: We shall defend our beautiful CSSR and peace! [applause, chants: long live peace]

HUSAK ADDRESSES 8 MAY SESSION; AMNESTY DECREED

Husak Speech

LD081853 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1212 GMT 8 May 85

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, at a gala session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, and the federal government held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests, and dear friends:

With emotion we are today commemorating the glorious month of May 40 years ago when World War II came to an end in Europe with the destruction of Hitlerite nazism. The victorious culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army brought to the Czechoslovak people the restoration of national freedom and state independence. On 9 May 1945, fighting Prague welcomed with gratitude and love its liberators; 9 May became a symbol of the beginning of our new life. [applause]

The course of time continuously brings new events and superimposes them on past happenings. Nations will, however, retain forever in their memory what great effort and enormous sacrifices they had to make to ensure victory. They will never forget that it was the Soviet Union which made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism and to saving human civilization. [applause]

Its heroic example roused the millions-strong masses to fight against the Nazi yoke. The influence and attractiveness of the ideas of socialism grew enormously. The victorious national and democratic revolutions in a number of countries led to the establishment of people's power and prepared conditions for the birth of the socialist community. This all had, and has, decisive influence on the direction of the entire international development. This is why the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism has provoked such a strong response around the world.

Reactionary circles have been trying, employing all means, to distort the cause and purpose, the course and outcome of the great struggle of nations for freedom and progress. They have been questioning the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements which determined the postwar arrangement. They have been encouraging dangerous expressions of revanchism and demands aimed at revising the territorial and political realities in Europe created as a result of the victory over fascism, which are an inviolable foundation of peace on our continent.

Our people, who suffered so much and made so many sacrifices, have the right to resolutely protest the attempts to minimize Nazi crimes which we are observing today. Nations who had to pay with millions of dead for the defeat of nazism will never permit this. The legacy of those who fell, the duty to those living, and the responsibility for future generations oblige them to be consistently mindful of the lessons of World War II. The most important of those is to do everything possible to prevent in time a new world holocaust and to preserve peace.

Comrades, the Czechoslovak people, who were among the first victims of Hitlerite aggression, never reconciled themselves to the occupation. [applause] For 6 years they waged, in enormously difficult conditions, an implacable struggle against fascist rule. They showed great moral strength and courage. Their resistance was not broken even by mass terror, cruel persecution, executions, and concentration camps. With profound respect we bow to the undying memory of hundreds of thousands of known and unknown patriots who took part in the resistance both at home and abroad. They fought valiantly in the illegal movement in partisan units, in the Slovak national uprising, and the May uprising of the Czech people. They fought in the ranks of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union and on other fronts of World War II. By their blood and lives they made a dignified contribution to the liberation of our homeland. Because of them our nations took an honorable place among the members of the victorious anti-Hitler coalition. The heroism and sacrifices of the people in the national liberation struggle are, for us, a source of national pride and patriotism. [applause] They are a living source of resolve and great obligation in our future endeavors.

We are returning to these memorable events with the awareness that the greatest teacher of nations is their history. The great class and national struggles of the forties remind their contemporaries and illuminate the younger generations from what the fundamental watershed in the historic destiny of our nations arose, from what sources our present was born, from what the leading role of the working class and the Communist Party grew, and from what our friendship and alliance with the USSR emerged.

One of our most important tasks is to ensure that the next generations acquire these dearly bought experiences of the people, that they regard it as their honorable duty to protect and develop this legacy. The course of historic events tested not only people but also political currents and ideologies. The bourgeoisie in prewar Czechoslovakia was incapable during the 20 years of their rule to resolve both the social and nationalities questions and to ensure reliable, international guarantees of the existence of our state. It failed to meet the hopes of the people, who in the emergence of Czechoslovakia as an independent state in 1918, rightly saw important progress for our nations. The bourgeoisie brought its era to an end by its capitulation to the Munich diktat, and a large section of it also by its betrayal and collaboration with the occupiers. Under the influence of these tragic experiences the conviction grew to maturity among broad stratas of the people that it was necessary to establish in the restored state a more just arrangement and to elevate a new leadership to the head of our nations.

The Communist Party was gaining the growing trust and support of the people. It was the most consistent fighter for the renewal of the Republic, the most self-sacrificing force in the national liberation struggle, the most decisive factor in the struggle for the new people's Czechoslovakia. It had already been shown in the Slovak national uprising what kind of society, what kind of state, what policy, and which allies the people wanted. On the territory of the uprising the people's masses began enthusiastic implementation of revolutionary changes which represented the beginning of our people's democratic revolution. Great ideals of national liberty and social justice were also the creative forces of the antifascist struggle of the Czech people. Their self-sacrificing struggle against the occupiers was culminating precisely 40 years ago in the historic May uprising. We recall with gratitude the heroism of the Czech patriots who rose up in Prague in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the people, and in hundreds of other towns and villages, against the hated fascist enslavement. [applause]

Their entry into the fight, thanks to the communists, the influence of the decisive share of the working class and wide strata of the people, was of a marked progressive character. It helped to destroy the Nazis' plans at the close of the war and to complete the liberation of our homeland. It made a significant contribution to bringing about the rule of the people's democratic power; it holds an honorable place in our national liberation struggle, and it is a great chapter in our modern history.

Comrades, our antifascist struggle was indivisibly linked with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Our people drew strength, daring, and hope during the most difficult times from the famous victories of the Soviet Army at Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, and other famous great battles which brought about a decisive turn in the course of World War II. Millions of citizens at rallies throughout our country -- Banska Bystrica, Dukla, Kosice, Bratislava, Brno, Ostrava -- last year and the first months of this anniversary year, and recently in Prague, recalled the happy moments 40 years ago when the victorious Soviet soldiers brought them liberation. [applause]

These moments will forever remain among the happiest in the history of our nations. With great respect we pay tribute to the memory of the Soviet heros who fought and who laid down their lives for our freedom. We shall never forget that our alliance with the USSR was born in joint struggle and sealed with jointly shed blood. [applause] Our nations, in the course of their difficult history, have had to struggle so many times and in such a hard way for their existence.

The tragedy of Munich demonstrated the vital importance of ensuring international guarantees for our nations' existence. This question has finally been solved through our alliance with the USSR. [applause] Therefore, our friendship with the first socialist state of the world is seen by our people as the highest expression of the national liberation struggle and a firm and lasting international guarantee of its statehood. [applause] Fifteen years ago, here in Prague Castle, we signed a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the USSR that followed the historical alliance treaty concluded as far back as the hard war years in December 1943. In the spirit of this treaty, we shall continue in all ways to develop and to deepen fraternal relations with the USSR. We greatly appreciate the fact that our relations are characterized by full mutual confidence and understanding, and that our cooperation grows broader and richer all the time. From this meeting of ours today we send cordial greetings to the Soviet people, its Leninist Communist Party, and its Central Committee. We assure our Soviet friends that we shall be forever loyal to our friendship. [applause]

Today we also remember the contribution of all other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition to our joint victory. We appreciate the contribution made by American, British, Polish, and Romanian soldiers, the citizens of all nations who here, on Czechoslovak territory, fought against their common enemy. We recall the contribution and sacrifices made by the people of Yugoslavia, France, Greece, and other countries who fought fascism.

Comrades, born from the horrors and suffering of war was a new Czechoslovakia, a people's democratic Czechoslovakia, in which the leading role was assumed by the working people. The program of the first government of the National Front, declared in Kosice, was prepared at the initiative and with the decisive contribution of communists. It was a program for the further development of the national and democratic revolution, a program of a new political system and profound democratization of social life. It was a program of equal fraternal relations between the Czech and Slovak nations, of far-reaching economic, social, and cultural reforms, and a new foreign policy. It was a program of building a society whose long-term prospects pointed toward socialism.

Millions of working people, into whom the revolution breathed enormous energy, set about with enthusiasm and selflessness to realize it. They formed national committees, built revolutionary united trade unions, and a united farmers' and youth organization. They renewed the war-ravaged economy. They achieved nationalization and land reform. They helped to create a people's army and new security bodies loyal to the people. They shared in establishing new settlements in the Czech border regions where hundreds of thousands of people from throughout the country found permanent homes. In the constructive efforts and great political struggles of the postwar years the working people succeeded in defending the legacy of the national liberation struggle against the reactionary attacks. In the memorable month of February 1948 they resolutely thwarted its attempt to deprive the people of their revolutionary gains. [applause]

With warm feelings we are turning today to the members of those generations that carried the burden of the war years and resistance, fulfilled the tasks of post-war reconstruction, and triumphed over reaction and developed socialist construction. We want to say to them with gratitude: You have carried out an enormously accomplished feat; you have attained great revolutionary gains, and created the enduring foundations and values of our present day. [applause]

The Czechoslovak revolution of 1944-48 has deep roots in the history of our nations. It is a continuation and culmination of many years of struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression. In the struggle for freedom and people's democracy, a broad alliance of the working people of towns and the countryside, headed by the working class, was united in the National Front under the leadership of the Communist Party. The overwhelming majority of our people decided freely and of their own will in favor of the socialist road. The unity and intertwining of the national, democratic, and socialist tasks gave specific forms, great dynamism, and depth to the revolutionary movement in our country. At the same time, the truth and general validity of Marxism-Leninism was fully confirmed in the specific conditions of Czechoslovakia. We can say responsibly that our people succeeded, under the guidance of the Communist Party, in making full use of the historic opportunity which flowed from the destruction of Nazi power and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. [applause]

Comrades, 4 decades have passed since the birth of the new liberty. It is a heroic balance of the victorious struggles and creative work of the people. Despite all obstacles and difficulties we have fulfilled the main tasks of the transition from capitalism to socialism; we have built the foundations of socialism and undertaken the building of a developed socialist society. Millions of people placed their hopes, strengths, and capabilities into the building of socialism. Because of them our homeland became a true home for 15 and 1/2 million of our citizens in which they can live and work freely.

The position of the working man has changed from its foundations. Socialism has given him a truly human dignity, and realistically secured his rights and freedoms. It removed forever exploitation, class and nationality repression, and discrimination. The people have become the ruler and governor, the creator and user of all values. [applause] It is thanks to their selfless work that our society is politically firm, socially consolidated, economically strong, and culturally developed. It relies on the strong union of workers, agricultural workers, and the intelligentsia. In its dynamic development it shows the ability to continually perfect itself, to overcome everything which did not prove useful or which has become outdated, to look for and test new paths and possibilities. It is a society of creative activity which by its very principles looks to the future and is open to new thoughts and initiatives, a society which rightly looks to the future with trust.

One of the main sources of our development is the work and political activity of the masses. The democratic nature of our society lies in the fact that the workers form the representative organs of the entire state. It lies in the fact that about 200,000 deputies and hundreds of thousands of members of commissions of the national committees of all levels carry out the power of the state and management within the framework of their jurisdiction with wide participation of the citizens. Our socialist democracy is the political system of the National Front that unites all our people: communists, members of other political parties, nonparty members, and leading social organizations in joint work for the flourishing of our homeland.

An important part of our socialist democracy is the multifaceted activity of the more than 7 million members of the revolutionary trade union movement in implementing the interests and rights of the workers, and in developing their participation in the management and joint responsibility for good work and its results.

The fact that hundreds of thousands of farmers are managing with full responsibility such an important sector of our economy as cooperative agriculture also ranks among the features of our socialist democracy. The purpose and content of our socialist democracy is filled with the activity of all organizations of the National Front, in which millions of peoples, workers from all areas, women and young people, are applying actively from all areas, women and young people, are applying actively in various forms their interests and are sharing daily in the management of public affairs.

We know that not everywhere the existing possibilities are fully utilized, that not everywhere the necessary scope is being created, due to formalism and bureaucratism, for people's intiative. We shall do out utmost to ensure that this broad tide of democratism, as the principal direction of the development of our state, our society, our political system is deepened further, that the forms of people's participation in shaping, implementing and supervising policy are enriched. We can state with full justification that our system is from the viewpoint of the working man incomparably more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. [applause] Despite the fact that bourgeois democracy creates an impression that the people decide, hidden behind this deceptive facade is the rule of the bourgeois privileged classes, the power of capital. It is truly hypocritical when representatives of countries that enslaved for centuries entire continents and who today are incapable of ensuring for millions of its citizens at least the most fundamental right, that of being able to work and live decently, pass themselves off as champions for democracy and civil rights.

Comrades, we have concentrated our main effort in the last 40 years on the development of the national economy. We did so with the awareness that the satisfaction of the people's growing needs and the successful development of socialism are decided primarily in this sphere. On the basis of the total victory of the socialist production relations, we have built an advanced economy that is a reliable basis of the socialist order. We rebuilt the industrial base of the state, built a number of industrial centers and production branches. Although prewar Czechoslovakia ranked among economically relatively advanced countries, our industry now produces in less than 1 month as much as it did during 1 whole year before the war. The raising of the national income by more than six times compared to 1937 has secured us a firm position among the economically advanced states.

The working class has made the greatest contribution to our results; at all stages it has proved itself as the decisive social force of our society. Its numerical growth, the marked growth of its educational standards and professional qualificatiwns, its great political and organizational maturity and its important social initiatives create prerequisites for the further growth of its role in the struggle for scientific-technological development, the intensification of the national economy and for the further successful development of society.

Solving one of the most important but also most complex tasks -- the transformation from agricultural small-scale production to cooperative large-scale production -- belongs to the great successes of socialist construction. It was through their practical experience that farmers have found that the course mapped out by communists -- a course following the spirit of the Leninist cooperative plan -- has resulted in great benefits for both themselves and society. We have built a modern, highly mechanized agriculture that has achieved significant production growth and labor productivity, that successfully ensures foodstuffs for the people, and that solves the task of becoming self-sufficient in the production of food. Poverty and hard work, to which smallholders, landless villagers and agricultural laborers were condemned by capitalism, belong to the past. The deep differences between towns and villages, inherited from the past, have been eliminated. At the moment, our villages have a completely new face and live a full, active and happy life that could not be dreamed of under capitalism.

Comrades, a stable and fast economic growth has created prerequisites for our gradual realization of the chief purpose of our effort -- to improve the life of the people, satisfy their growing material and spiritual needs, and create prerequisites for comprehensive human development. The revolutionary measures of people's power abolished the class privileges of the bourgeoisie, overcame deep social differences and rectified the serious injustices committed by the bourgeoisie against the broad popular masses. We have expended great effort and means to eliminating from the entire state backward areas suffering from poverty and ensuring that all parts of our country develop equally.

Our main achievement is that in 40 years the living standards of all classes of people have risen considerably. Socialism has freed people of their pressing insecurity and existentional problems. The right to work has become a natural thing. Together with the growth of personal consumption there has also been a very pronounced growth of social consumption, which is an indivisible feature of socialist society. Maternity and family benefits belong to the broad circle of social securities, and there is also a developed system of social security in illness and old age, free health service and other achievements. At the moment, we pay for these services -- about Kcs 160 billion annually -- out of the public purse. This represents approximately one-third of the total national income. It is nine times more than the sum spent on these services in 1948.

We have carried out major construction and reconstruction of Prague, Bratislava, and other towns, and entire regions. With the construction of more than 3 million new apartments since the end of the war, which now house more than 9 million people, we have made significant progress in improving the people's housing conditions. A contribution to this has been made by extensively modernizing the existing housing, particularly in the villages. Likewise, one could speak in a similar vein about results achieved in other spheres. All this that I have now mentioned here seems to us so obvious, but I think that in looking at those 40 years and comparing the new with the old, we should mention this too.

The effort to improve all aspects of the lives of the people and to harmoniously develop all these aspects will continue to be at the center of attention of the CPCZ, the National Front, and the socialist state. We will put emphasis on the dynamism of the creation of resources and on the growth of the productivity of labor so that we can satisfy growing needs, respond to new problems, and ensure further improvement in the quality of the general conditions of life and work of the people, including the environment.

Application of the socialist principle of award commensurate with the work done assumes ever greater importance.

The rise of living standards will have to be consistently linked with contribution to society; it will be necessary to overcome egalitarianism and strengthen material interest in quality and responsible work. I think that it will not be out of line with the festive nature of our session if we emphasize the need to more strictly check the connection between labor used and consumption, acting more determinedly against all demonstrations of living off the advantages and humanism of our socialist system and against everything that contravenes socialist principles -- whether this concerns unearned income, speculation, and so on. [applause] We shall make every effort to make sure that there is no place for such phenomena in our country.

The construction of socialism has always been connected with the fight for a new man. This demands incessant struggle against selfishness and individualism and against various prejudices cultivated for centuries in the people by exploiting societies. In the actual practice of construction, people gradually adopt socialism values and the ideas of socialist patriotism and internationalism. The idea of team work and all-society needs gradually develops in the awareness of the people and the socialist life style takes shape. The spiritual face of our day is largely determined by the ideas of socialist humanism and Marxism-Leninism. However, we know how difficult the transformation of human awareness is and how complicated it is to ensure that all working people understand their new position and new responsibility, and how much demanding work in this sphere we still have to do.

The unprecedented development and democratization of education, the building of a strong scientific-research base, and the development of socialist culture illustrate the care given by socialism to education and culture. We have educated a new and sizeable intelligentsia with origins in the people which is making a considerable contribution to our results in all spheres. We will see to it that its role and responsibility in solving ever more demanding tasks goes on growing.

Comrades, during the course of the national liberation struggle our two nations unequivocally expressed their firm conviction that they belong together for ever, that they see the best form of their state life in the joint Czechoslovak state. [applause] Today this seems more or less natural for us, but 40 or 45 years ago this was not so, at least not in every sector. But even in resolving the nationalities question it was not possible to return to the situation of the pre-Munich Republic in which the ruling bourgeoisie did not want to and was not able to justly organize the relations between our nations. It is owing to the historic contribution of the Communist Party that despite the resistance of bourgeois representatives it insisted that their relations in the new state should be founded on respecting the separate national identity of the Slovak nation on the principles of equality and true fraternity. The constitutional solution of their relations culminated in the federal system that was fully tested in the next 15 years. It creates optimum conditions for the all-round development of our two nations and effectively helps to strnegthen the unity of our state, the unity of the Czechoslovak people.

During the building of socialism, close cooperation of our nations in all areas of economic, social and cultural life developed. With the fraternal help of Czech workers, the meteoric social economic development of Slovakia took place, enabling the equalization of historically created differences between both national republics. With joint effort today they secure the development of a united Czechoslovak economy. Our socialist state secures the same rights, possibilities of work, social and cultural development, also for all members of nationalities who live in our country. They take part in the gains of our people and contribute to the development of our society.

We place great emphasis on resolving tasks connected with the development of relations between nations and nationalities in our country also in the future with the necessary sensitivity, in the spirit of Czechoslovak patriotism and socialist internationalism. The stronger their cooperation, the stronger will be our joint home, the CSSR. [applause]

Comrades, the main outcome of the past 4 decades in the field of foreign policy is the reliable international guarantee of our independence, our socialist system, and a peaceful life for our people. As a certitude from which we can always and in every respect proceed, our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries have fully proved themselves. [applause]

The socialist community, of which we are a member, is an international alliance of a new type, which for the first time in history bases relations between states on the principles of equality, equal rights, mutual cooperation and assistance, and the unity of ideas, interests, and aims. Our membership in this community has become for us an irreplaceable mainstay in tackling political, economic, and defense tasks. In keeping with the vital interests of our people and an awareness of our international responsibility, we will continue to make a comprehensive contribution to the strengthening of its unity and cohesion and will share in the joint struggle for peace and progress. [applause]

We consider the Warsaw Pact to be the key factor in our ties within the alliance. We see in the pact's extension in Warsaw a step of historic significance, not only for ensuring the security and vital interests of our people and the socialist states, but also for peace in Europe and the world. The talks we held in Warsaw at the highest level also corresponded to this.

Current international developments confirm fully how important it is for us to have good friends and reliable allies. The reactionary forces of imperialism are continuing the policy of increasing international tension. They are trying to undermine the socialist system and accelerating material preparations for a military conflict. Their intention to shift the arms buildup into space, which is threatening to thwart the results of many years of arms limitation efforts and to aggravate military and political confrontation, is especially dangerous.

The socialist countries threaten no one. They do not seek military superiority. They are in favor of a balance of forces at the lowest possible level. The peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states and the persisting peace endeavors by the USSR are aimed at averting the threat of war, improving the international climate, and developing constructive international cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

The USSR has demonstrated on many occasions, and today still demonstrates by its approach to the current talks in Geneva on space and nuclear arms and to the overall development of relations with the United States, that it is ready to resolve honorably, on the basis of the same and equal security, the questions of arms limitation, especially nuclear arms, and of averting the militarization of space. Its endeavor has regrettably not yet found a corresponding response from the other side.

The Warsaw Pact states will accelerate their peace efforts but cannot permit a violation of the existing strategic balance of forces which the imperialists are striving to achieve. This is why, in the interests of peace and our security, we attach fundamental significance to the joint defensive measures in which we share actively, both in our own and in the joint interest.

The peace movement in the world has enormous potential. The nations of all continents want to live in peace. We are convinced that through the joint effort of the peace-loving forces, regardless of their political orientation, we will in the end succeed in averting the threat of war. Our people will do their utmost to contribute to this. [applause]

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Socialist Czechoslovakia also strives to develop political dialogue and constructive cooperation with advanced capitalist states, and to better utilize the existing possibilities in developing mutual relations. True, there must also be goodwill on the other side.

We identify ourselves fully with the revolutionary struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against the imperialist policy of pressure and interference. A Nicaraguan delegation was in our country the other day. Much has been written about it. That nation's people are seeking their own road -- slavery conditions are being prescribed to them. They are seeking friends and they have found them in the socialist countries, in progressive forces; simply, they want to live a somewhat different life than under Somoza's fascist dictatorship. We believe that these people will triumph in their just struggle. [applause]

Comrades, when taking stock of the past 40 years we can justly single out the historic successes of socialist construction. They demonstrate unequivocally that the road chosen by the Czechoslovak people is correct, necessary, and just. [applause]

At the same time we do not overlook some difficulties, mistakes, and distortions that have occurred. It was necessary to withstand the attempts of imperialism to interfere in our internal affairs. The working people had to learn, while on the march, to administer the state and manage the economy. The Communist Party, too, had to gradually accumulate experiences, to even cope with certain simplified notions about building socialism and to cope with attempts to move ahead of our development process, which manifested themselves at certain stages. However, they succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, rectifying mistakes, and finding strength for a further advance. Subjectivism and voluntarism, a retreat from Marxist-Leninist principles and class positions, which created fertile soil for the growth of a deep crisis in the second half of the sixties, had especially serious consequences. The internationalist assistance of the fraternal countries created for the Marxist-Leninist forces a firm rear from which to struggle for the defeat of antisocialist and rightwing forces. The party Central Committee summed up the experiences from this struggle in the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Developments in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress," which was adopted exactly 15 years ago.

The principled approach of the new party leadership, which was winning ever greater support from the masses, made it possible politically, after April 1969, to overcome the crisis and enter a new stage of development. The development program of advanced socialist society, prepared by the 14th Congress and developed by the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses, was based on the long-term nature of the stage of building an advanced socialist society. It provided a true and clear answer to society's needs, and it ensured people the security they needed for their life and work. This development program was therefore adopted by the entire National Front, and all our people rallied their forces to fulfill it. Thanks to this the 14th congress achieved significant progress in all areas. This included adjusting our economy to the quickly growing demands. This was not easy but was achieved gradually. The dynamism of its development, particularly in the last few years, was renewed, and external and internal equilibrium was strengthened, which is not easy to do nowadays.

The living standard and social security of the people were raised. We are justified in saying that, despite all the problems with which we must struggle, the results make up a respectable part of the achievements of the past 40 years. [applause]

Comrades, the thousands of valuable socialist pledges undertaken by enterprises, national committees and other organizations, working teams, and individuals are the best expression of the profound sentiment of our people for the heritage of the national-liberation struggle and the 40 years of construction. We express sincere thanks for the concrete deeds through which our people express their devotion to socialism and their support for the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front. They are significantly contributing to fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th congress and the tasks of this year and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. [applause]

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary are taking place in an atmosphere of pride at the results we have achieved as well as in an atmosphere of critical analysis of shortcomings -- in an atmosphere imbued with awareness of the demands involved in the tasks ahead of us but also with confidence in the future and with optimism. We shall continue to develop this creative atmosphere in the period before the 17th CPCZ Congress, which is to take place next year. At the 17th congress we shall assess the results of the 16th congress and set goals for the future construction of advanced socialist society for the next 5 years in the context of the long-term prospects up to the year 2000. In preparing the 17th congress we shall rely on the knowledge and experience of communists, the whole National Front, and all our people.

The general orientation of precongress preparations, our concrete approach, and the tasks of the individual spheres will be discussed at a session of the CPCZ Central Committee which is to take place in June 1985. In doing this we will take into consideration the long-term strategic line for construction of an advanced socialist society a line which expresses the revolutionary continuity of our struggle. We will strengthen and develop all the positive results and values already achieved, further enrich our policy with new stimulae concerning socioeconomic development, push through new and more effective ways of achieving our goals, and with determination overcome routine attitudes and lack of initiative. Of course, today I can mention only these general points, there is no time to say more -- but we will have to go into very detailed and concrete matters.

At the same time, we do not have in mind the radical changes caused by the rapid pace of scientific and technological development in the world. We take into account the profound changes that are taking place in internatinal relations and development of the world economy as well as other factors, such as, for instance, the defense factor. All this is having an enduring influence on the conditions of our future development; it requires that we apply substantially more exacting criteria and enhance radically the level and effectiveness of all managerial, political-organizational, ideological, and educational work. The issue is for us to make better use of the possibilities and advantages of the socialist system and the extensive material and spiritual potential we have accumulated. The demand to achieve on its basis markedly better results is thus totally realistic. The future successful development of our socialist society depends on this.

The revolutionary nature of the present lies in our realizing everywhere the urgency of these requirements and the need to speed up our society's social and economic development, and from this view to set about the tasks we shall be tackling in the period of preparations for the coming congress, which ic already in the current year. The firm base from which we shall be proceeding always and in every respect is for us the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the strengthening and development of our socialist system. [applause]

We shall concentrate our strength and energy on an even more consistent implementation of our line of enhancing effectiveness and speeding up the transition of the national economy along the path of intensive development. At the same time we place key importance especially on a more resolute promotion of scientific and technological progress, structural rebuilding, and the reconstruction and modernization of the national economy. We talk about this a great deal, but what is necessary is to put all this into practice.

We link the solution of all these tasks with intensification of our participation in the international socialist integration within CEMA. In preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we shall be striving to achieve a more profound growth in productivity and raise substantially the quality of all endeavors. A more resolute course of action in improving the system of management and planning and the functioning of the entire economic mechanism is a question of fundamental importance for us.

All this is a prerequisite for the necessary growth of the national income and the satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the people. Starting from the principles of unity of social economic development, from perfecting social and, in particular, production relations, we will make every effort for the further development of our political system. At the same time we will give our main attention to the activity of the national committees, to the activization of the social organizations of the National Front, to the growth of the role of the work collectives. In the forefront of our attention will be the perfecting of the whole system of the ideologically educational media influence, the strengthening of socialist values in life and society.

We will be creating the vital conditions so that the endless energy and strength, knowledge and experience of our people can be implemented with greater efficiency, as well as their interest and zeal in resolving the tasks of social development, in changing our possibilities and perspectives in reality.

Just as in the past, it is very important to us that in this we can rely on the experiences of fraternal countries that resolve more or less similar tasks. This is why we give great attention to the study of their experience, in particular ideas that are put forward by the CPSU in preparing for its 26th congress, as they were expressed at the April session of its Central Committee, in the speech of its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Comrades, we base the certainty that we will be able to continue developing the great task begun 40 years ago on the firm foundation that we have created: the unity and determination of our people to march on in the path of socialism. We base its ideals and political maturity on the revolutionary experience of our Communist Party, on its indissoluble fidelity to the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the ability to creatively implement them. [applause]

The revolutionary work of the past 40 years is indivisibly linked with the struggle and work of our party. Its leading role grew from the fact that over whole decades it selflessly fought for the interests of the workers, that it was able to work out a program for building socialism and to lead the working class and the working people in its implementation. The party honorably fulfilled the fulfills its historic responsibility to the Czechoslovak people. [applause] It has no other interest or goal than to serve their interest, to serve the flourishing of our homeland. The Communists proved themselves in the struggle against exploitation, in the struggle for national liberty and the power of the people, and during the building of socialism, with exemplary zeal and selfless self-sacrifice, or at least the vast majority of them. The trust and support of the working people, which the people give our party, has grown from it.

We value enormously this trust and support. We shall do our utmost to preserve it also in the future and to maintain an honorable bond between the party and the people. Its firm foundation is a realistic, honorable and open policy in which we shall be continuing consistantly also in the future. [applause]

Under the Communist Party leadership, together with the Soviet Union and fraternal countries, our people shall proceed along the path of building an advanced socialist society. [applause]

Honor and glory to the fighters in the national liberation struggle and to our working people! [applause]

Honor and glory to the valiant Soviet people and their heroic Army, the liberator! [applause]

May our friendship and alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries live and flourish! [applause]

May our homeland, the CSSR, flourish! Long live peace in the world! Long live the CPCZ! [long applause]

Decrees Amnesty

LD082049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Now we inform you of an amnesty decree by the president of the CSSR. The decree states that during the days of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our peoples are assessing the results achieved in building an advanced socialist society.

This is a proud record for our working people who are implementing with initiative and conscientiousness the CPCZ policy. In our country, socialist democracy has further developed; the political and moral unity of the people has been deepened and consolidated. These facts are an expression of the will and solidity of our socialist system, and they are the guarantee that for certain people, even though they have violated the law, reeducation can be accomplished without sentence being imposed or served.

On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, I use my constitutional right and I declare the following amnesty:

Article I

I remit:

A. unconditional sentences of deprivation of liberty or their remainder, provided that they were imposed for a misdemeanor [precin] or a deliberate criminal offense [umyslny trestny cin], to an extent not exceeding 1 year;

B. unconditional sentences of deprivation of liberty or their remainder, provided that they were imposed for a violation of the law without intent to harm [nedbalostni trestny cin], to an extent not exceeding 3 years.

C. 1 year or all the remainder where this is less than 1 year in the case of other unconditional sentences of deprivation of liberty;

D. conditionally suspended sentences of deprivation of liberty;

E. sentences of corrective measures or reminders of such sentences that were imposed prior to the day of this decree.

Article II

I pardon those who have been serving unconditional sentences of deprivation of liberty under Article I, Paragraphs A, B, and C above; where such sentences are being served or are about to be served in corrective training category No 1, in a military correction unit, or in a corrective training institution for juveniles.

Article III

I pardon those serving unconditional suspended sentences of deprivation of liberty and sentences of corrective measures as stated in Article I, Paragraphs D and E, with the effect that from the day of this decree the perpetrator will be deemed not to have been convicted.

Article IV

Paragraph 1: I order that legal proceedings not be instituted, or if they have already been instituted I order that they be halted:

A. for misdemeanors or deliberate criminal offenses committed prior to the day of this decree, where the sentence of deprivation of liberty stipulated for them does not exceed 1 year;

B. for criminal offenses of carelessness committed prior to the day of this decree, where the sentence of deprivation of liberty stipulated for them does not exceed 3 years;

Paragraph 2: Paragraph 1 of this article shall apply also in the case of sentences mentioned in that paragraph that have been imposed but where the verdict can be appealed and where such a verdict was passed prior to the day of this decree, or today.

Article V

This decree does not apply:

A. to persons who in the 10 years prior to the day of this decree have been sentenced to an unconditional sentence of deprivation of liberty in respect to a different deliberate criminal offense than that to which this decree applies, or who in the last 10 years have been released from serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty where such a sentence was imposed for a deliberate criminal offense, unless such persons have already been deemed not to have been convicted;

B. to criminal offenses of illegal departure from the Republic [opusteni Republiky] under Paragraph 109 of the Penal Code, and to similar criminal offenses under previously valid laws, and to nonpenal offenses [netrestny cin] of accepting bribes under Paragraph 160 of the Penal Code, of indirect bribery under Paragraph 162, Clause 1 of the Penal Code, and of neglect of maintenance obligations under Paragraph 213 of the Penal Code;

C. to criminal offenses stated in Article I, Paragraph B, and Article IV, Paragraph 1, Clause B of this decision, where the perpetration of those offenses was connected with a deliberate criminal offense for which the law stipulates a sentence of deprivation of liberty exceeding 1 year;

D. to concurrent and aggregate sentences [tresty uhrnne a souhrnne] where one or more of the criminal sentences remaining to be served is included under Article V Paragraph B of this decree;

Article VI

I instruct ministers of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic, and the CSSR minister of national defense, to present to me, on the basis of a review, proposals on which I shall decide for the pardon or mitigation of sentences imposed for criminal offenses and misdemeanours committed prior to the promulgation of this decree on persons to whom this decree does not otherwise apply, if such persons:

A. are pregnant women;

B. are mothers caring for two or more children younger than 15 years;

C. are men older than 65 years and women older than 60 years;

D. are persons suffering from a chronic incurable disease.

This is stated in the amnesty of the CSSR president, declared 8 May 1985.

Receives Bloc Delegations

LD081147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, this morning in Prague Castle received the members of the party and government delegations taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. They are:

for the Republic of Bulgaria -- Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

for the Hungarian Peoples Republic -- Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

for the GDR -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

for the PPR -- Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

for the Romanian Socialist Republic -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

for the Cuban Republic -- Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council;

for the Mongolian Peoples Republic -- Bugyn Dejid, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee of the party Central Committee;

for the DPRK -- Kim Hwan, member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Administration Council;

for the SRV -- Vo Van Kiet, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

for the Lao People's Democratic Republic -- Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

for the Kampuchean Peoples Republic -- Kim Yin, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and director general of the Radio and Television Committee;

for the SFRY -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee.

On the Czechoslovak side the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium were present: Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josep Kempny and Josef Korcak; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and federal deputy premiers and federal government ministers.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1000 GMT on 8 May adds that: "A commemorative ceremony was held today at the National Monument on Zizkov in Prague marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army," at which each of the preceding delegations laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.]

NATIONAL DAY MILITARY PARADE HELD IN PRAGUE 9 MAY

AU091130 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech on 9 May carries a live color relay of the military parade on Prague's Letna Plain, marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army -- the CSSR's National Day.

The relay opens with high-angle shots of the panorama of Prague, proceeding to shots of troops lined-up on the Letna Plain and crowds of spectators.

Then the camera turns to the reviewing stand, where Defense Minister Vaclavik is seen receiving an order from President Husak to carry out the parade. Subsequently, Czechoslovak party leaders, unidentified foreign guests (who include Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee), and unidentified Czechoslovak and Soviet generals are seen arriving at the reviewing stand. The Czechoslovak party leaders take their places from left to right as follows: Havlin, Haman, Kapek, Kempny, Bilak, Strougal, Husak, Vaclavik, Indra, Korcak, Hoffmann, Beno, Fojtik, Kabrhelova. The unidentified foreign delegation heads take their places in between the Czechoslovak officials, with Dolgikh standing between Bilak and Strougal.

Approximately 5 minutes later Minister Vaclavik receives the parade's commander, Colonel General Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District. Standing upright in civilian Tatra limousines, the two generals then drive past the lined-up units, greeting them separately. Following this Colonel General Vaclavik returns to the reviewing stand and delivers his address.

Following the Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems, the military parade starts when the units start marching past the reviewing stand. Following a squadron of L-30 Albatros training aircraft and a group of banner bearers, there follow squares made up of students of military colleges and military secondary and vocational schools; infantry units of the Western Military District; troops of the Ministry of Interior (border guards, including the Danube Flotilla, as well as "emergency units" of the National Security Corps), and People's Militia units. There follow shots of Czechoslovak Air Force units overflying the Letna Plain. These are made up of squadrons of MI-24 attack helicopters and SU and MIG-23 fighters.

At this point the parade of the motorized units begins. These are headed by groups of wheeled vechicles carrying guided antitank missiles and armored personnel vehicles. Next follow artillery units (including 122 mm howitzers and self-propelled 152 mm howitzers); air-defense and rocket troops (including "tactical" and "tactical-operational" missiles, which are not further identified by the announcer), and groups of T-72 tanks.

During the parade, the cameras frequently intercut shots of Czechoslovak leaders on the reviewing stand applauding the troops, while the announcers occasionally describe the combat qualities and technical specifications of the equipment shown. The parade is concluded when the combined military bands march past the reviewing stand. The relay ends with shots of crowds marching past the stand, waving to the leaders, who are seen waving in return.

AFP: Three SS-21's Displayed

AU091118 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Prague, May 9 (AFP) -- The Czechoslovak Army today showed three mobile SS-21 missiles recently supplied by the Soviet Union in a military parade for the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany.

The missiles, which have a range of 120 kilometers (75 miles) can carry nuclear, chemical or conventional warheads.

The missiles are concealed in a 10-meter (yard) long carrier. Until now only a poor photograph of the camouflaged missile existed in the West.

Their inclusion in the Prague parade seemed to be concrete evidence that Moscow has gone ahead with the "countermeasures" announced after the deployment by the West of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles.

The Soviet Army first started using the SS-21 in 1976 and now has about 40 such missiles, according to western experts. Up to this week, Western experts were not certain that any were deployed in Czechoslovakia.

HONECKER'S USSR VISIT, 'FRATERNAL UNITY' VIEWED

AU081009 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Fraternal Unity and Fighting Partnership; on Erich Honecker's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Erich Honecker's friendship visit to the USSR has been followed by GDR citizens with great attention and sympathy. The complete unanimity that marked Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting has been noted with great pleasure and satisfaction. The cordial meeting between the two general secretaries, their exchange of opinions about topical problems of the present international situation and on the state of and prospects for bilateral relations emphatically confirmed the fraternal friendship and fighting partnership between the SED CPSU, between our states and peoples.

Not only in the GDR, in the USSR, and in the other fraternal countries, but also in Western Europe and other continents, Erich Honecker's friendship visit has attracted strong attention -- not least because it took place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the anti-Hitler coalition's victory over facism, in which the heroic Soviet people had the decisive share and for which the USSR made the greatest sacrifices.

With the dedication of the monument to the German antifascists in Krasnogorsk and the laying of the cornerstone for the Ernst Thaelmann monument in Moscow -- in which Erich Honecker, DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt participated -- a high tribute has been paid to the contribution of the German opponents of Hitler, to the struggle of the communists and the unforgotten KPD chairman, on the eve of the anniversary in the USSR. At the same time it has been very resolutely reaffirmed that the socialist German state honors and fulfills the legacy of the antifascist struggle. This is also especially reflected in our unbreakable alliance with the party and the country of Lenin.

Fully in line with the experiences, lessons, and commitments of the historical events 40 years ago, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev at their meeting reaffirmed that the GDR and the USSR concurrently consider the most pressing task of the present to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space. Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev have again pointed out that the continuing deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in the FRG directly contradicts Bonn's assurances to do everything to ensure that never again will the danger of a new war emanate from German soil. The same applies to the FRG's virtual consent to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative plans.

Particularly on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the peoples, including the German people, it is appropriate to state: The security interests of the European countries, including the FRG itself, require the renunication of militarist and revanchist political concepts. They require full recognition of the political and territorial realities that have developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development. Only in this manner can confidence in the relations between states be consolidated and good-neighborly cooperation be expanded.

The GDR and the USSR -- this was stressed at the Moscow meeting -- resolutely reject any theories of an "unresolved German question." Those who do not wish to accept the changes that have occurred in the world since 1917 are also seeking to revise the development that took place after 1945. The socialist community is putting a stop to this with its power by the further development of its large potential, and by its constructive endeavors to safeguard peace.

The Warsaw Pact, which has just been extended, has proven its worth as a reliable shield for our joint construction work and as a bastion of peace. Like the USSR, the GDR also considers it its task to constantly consolidate the unity and cohesion of our community and to deepen cooperation. This is important for the prospering of every country, for the further strengthening of our fraternal community, and for the influence of socialism in the international arena. What matters is to lastingly safeguard peace in the world through strengthening socialism, increasingly its defense capacity, and uniting all realistic forces in the world. That is the crux of the matter.

The USSR is indefatigably and constructively seeking to save mankind from a nuclear inferno. The GDR fully and entirely supports the USSR's resolute actions. By its own activities and in compliance with the concerted policy it is actively working to achieve this objective.

This applies in particular to the far-reaching proposals that were recently submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it from being extended to space. In this way a truly encouraging service has been rendered to the Geneva negotiations, and international public opinion is hoping all the more that positive results will be achieved there.

The first worker-peasant state on German soil, and Erich Honecker stressed this emphatically, has always been a loyal friend and ally of the USSR and will continue to be in the future. Together with the other fraternal countries, the GDR is making every possible effort to consolidate the positions of socialism, to defend peace in Europe. Located at the juncture between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it will always reliably live up to its responsibility.

During his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev and at the friendship rallies in Krasnogorsk and Moscow, Erich Honecker cordially congratulated the Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War on behalf of the GDR working people. In doing so he underscored the decisive role of the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces in crushing fascism and in liberating the European peoples, including the German people, from the Hitler tyranny. There is no doubt that even coming generations will assess this victory, which saved mankind from barbarism and opened up to it new prospects for a life a freedom and progress, as an event of universal historical significance.

The GDR citizens cherish feelings of profound, everlasting gratitude for the USSR and its liberation feat. The 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet people who died for the liberation of their homeland from the occupiers, for the freedom of the European peoples will never be forgotten in our country, nor will the sacrifices of the other peoples in the antifascist struggle. Erich Honecker acted on behalf of our entire people when he placed flowers in Moscow in memory of Vladimir Illich Lenin and to the fallen heroes of the USSR.

While Hitlerite fascism with its crimes besmirched the name of the German nation, the German antifascists saved the honor of the German people. In the Krasnogorsk museum it can be seen how communists, social democrats, Christians, patriots and internationalists together fought against fascism and the war -- in Spain and Hitlerite Germany, in prisons and concentration camps, in exile, in the ranks of the Red Army and the French resistance, and in the partisan detachments and resistance organizations of many countries. It is also displayed there that it was the German Communists who resolutely resisted the Hitler gang, even before its ascension to power, that they fought in the front ranks for an overthrow of the Nazi regime after 1933, and that they made the greatest sacrifices in Germany, including their leader, Ernst Thaelmann, whom the fascists murdered in a cowardly way.

The GDR, founded as a result of May 1945, became the heir to this great antifascist tradition. The idea of the unification of all German patriots continued to live after the liberation -- in eradicating imperialism and militarism, in the fashioning of the new life, and in the building of socialism. Thus a direct line leads from the joint struggle of all German antifascists against the Hitler regime via the "Free Germany" National Committee founded in Krasnogorsk, to the GDR National Front in which all the parties and social organizations are cooperating.

Collaboration between our Republic and the USSR is developing in all fields. This is a multifaceted process of dedicated work on the part of the working people of the two countries. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance constitutes the stable basis. The program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation is already focused on the year 2000. Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the joint determination in Moscow to further perfect relations at the party, state, and social levels as well as collaboration in solving national economic tasks, particularly in the direction of scientific-technological progress.

The cordial fraternal welcome accorded Erich Honecker during his friendship visit to the USSR evinced the close friendship and firm militant partnership that exists between our parties, states, and peoples. Once again it became evident: The Soviet citizens see Erich Honecker as the courageous antifascist struggler of Thaelmann's party, the representative of the German state, in which the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are being implemented.

Preparing the 27th CPSU Congress is now becoming the center of all social activities in the USSR. While we are preparing our 11th SED Congress, we are watching with great sympathy the purposeful, enterprising work of our Soviet friends and comrades. It can be seen even now that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress will lend wings to the creative labor energy of the Soviet people and that they will be of great importance to our socialist community, to the struggle for peace throughout the world.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD081838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The USSR party and government delegation visiting Berlin for the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation, under the leadership of Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, returned to Moscow Wednesday evening. The delegation was cordially seen off at Schoenefeld Airport by leading GDR public figures.

WREATHS PLACED AT WEST BERLIN USSR MEMORIAL

LD081313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] West Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- Wreaths were laid today at the Soviet memorial in the Tiergarten district of West Berlin to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Taking part in the ceremony were Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Also present were the ambassadors of socialist states and other friendly countries; representatives of national liberation movements in the GDR; representatives of the military missions and consulate generals of socialist countries in West Berlin; members of the office of the SEW Executive Committee; and representatives of West Berlin Democratic organizations.

ORTEGA ARRIVES 9 MAY; MET BY KRENZ, OTHERS

LD091005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0928 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived in Berlin Thursday [9 May] for a visit to the GDR, accepting an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

At Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport the guest was very warmly welcomed by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Werner Jarowinsky; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and by other personalities.

Daniel Ortega is accompanied by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and minister of foreign cooperation; Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs; Joaquin Cuadra, chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army; and Rodrigo Cardenal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC WELCOMES PACT EXTENSION

AU061910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 May 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- At a session on 3 May the GDR parties and mass organizations collaborating in the democratic bloc have expressed their full approval of the results of the most recent meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They welcome the extension of the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact treaty and view it as an alliance that is necessary in our time to ensure the military-strategic balance with NATO and to preserve and secure peace.

The democratic bloc thanks the delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for its constructive work at the Warsaw conference, which fully agrees with the will of the parties and mass organizations and of all the citizens of our country.

HONECKER GREETS SRV LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU030825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people, we extend to you, the CPV Central Committee, and the Vietnamese people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam.

Vietnam's victory over the aggression by U.S. imperialism and the Saigon regime, which was hostile to the people, was at the same time an international event of historical significance which has found a glorious place in the history of the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The communists and people of the GDR will never forget that it was the heroically fighting Vietnamese patriots under the Communist Party's leadership who showed U.S. imperialism the limits of its power. The triumph of Vietnam's just cause was at the same time a result of international solidarity and was inseparably linked with the selfless support of the USSR, the other socialist countries, and all of progressive mankind. This also provides important lessons for the present time, during which it is necessary to resist the course of confrontation and the arms drive of the U.S. Administration and to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace through the unanimous action of all peace forces and through a worldwide coalition of reason.

It is with great sympathy and solidarity that the citizens of our country are following the firm efforts of the fraternal Vietnamese people to fashion their socialist future and create favorable external conditions for construction work. The SRV's constructive foreign policy and its aspirations for peace and stability in Southeast Asia are a factor of increasing significance in the worldwide struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno. We very cordially congratulate you on your great efforts in building the foundations of socialism and in defending the socialist gains.

Rest assured that the SED and the GDR people will continue to do all they can to develop and consolidate the fraternal relations and close cooperation with the CPV and the Vietnamese people.

JEWISH LEADER'S SPEECH RECALLS LIBERATION

AU070915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 85 p 6

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 5 May a synagogue concert was held by Berlin's Jewish community in the Peace Temple on Rykestrasse in commemoration of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism 40 years ago. Participating as guests were Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership in Berlin; Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; representatives of social organizations and churches; as well as the diplomatic corps.

In the beginning Dr Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Jewish community in Berlin, made a speech in commemoration of the more than 6 million European Jews, among them 55,000 alone from Berlin, who were killed in the fascist concentration camps. He also reminded his audience of those who had fought the terror either in open combat or as sincere humanists by helping their Jewish neighbors escape or disappear. Dr Kirchner personally thanked the representatives of the Soviet Embassy for the liberation from fascism, for the liberation of the concentration camps and the city of Berlin. The speaker said that he failed to understand why the President of the United States would lay a wreath at an FRG cemetery where members of the Waffen SS are buried.

The synagogue concert was opened by Estrongo Nachama, senior cantor of the Jewish community of West Berlin, with "Memory of the Dead -- El Mole Rachamim."

LATE REPORT: HONECKER CONSIDERING BONN VISIT

DW090943 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 May 85 p 1

[Report signed HRK/CO: "Honecker Considering 'Working Visit' to Bonn"]

[Text] Berlin/Bonn -- SED chief Erich Honecker is considering stopping over in Bonn for a brief "working visit" in late September on his flight home from New York after possibly attending the UN General Assembly session.

This was learned from diplomatic circles in West Berlin on the occasion of the 8 May festivities in East Berlin.

Such a visit with a streamlined program would go a great way toward eliminating the "dramatic circumstances" of the visit that was canceled in the summer of 1984.

However, nothing is known in the Federal Chancellory about such plans. Bonn's permanent representation in East Berlin also has not received any information on this. Therefore, no appointments could be made. [sentence as published] Government circles in Bonn have heard rumors that in view of the planned visit of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the United Nations, Honecker was also considering the idea of flying to New York.

As was heard in East Berlin, since the "GDR" State Council chairman can take all his steps in East-West relations only in close coordination with the timing of Gorbachev's activities, there is nothing that would speak against such an intention. On this occasion, even a short meeting between Honecker and U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be conceivable.

On his way back to East Berlin, Honecker could then land for a "working stopover" in Bonn. According to East Berlin, this would not require any lengthy preparations that so far have always been detrimental. In addition to talks with Helmut Kohl and a meeting with President Richard von Weizsaecker, a trip to the Karl Marx house in Trier would be conceivable. Under these considerations, additional activities could be possible, such as a trip to Honecker's homeland in the Saarland, which could take place during a subsequent and more extended visit.

A date before September 1985 is out of the question for Honecker because East Berlin expects a great number of important visitors. Romanian party-state chief Nicolae Ceausescu is to make his repeatedly postponed visit to the "GDR" shortly. In early June, a meeting of the International Olympic Committee is scheduled to be held in East Berlin. On 10-11 June, French Premier Laurent Fabius will be in East Berlin, and an agreed visit by King Carlos of Spain could take place this summer.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING

AU070657 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, by Istvan Matko: "Restructuring Principles of Industrial Policy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Matko] Let us start with an interesting point. How do you view the events that took place during the seventies and our reaction to them?

[Kapolyi] The forces of change reached our industry during the changeover from the extensive to the intensive period. The characteristics of the previous period were efforts toward reaching full employment and the creation of new workplaces. The major driving force of development was based on sources of cheap raw materials and energy supplied by CEMA integration. The external conditions of development were changed by the beginning of a new era in the world economy at the beginning of the seventies. There was a need to stop -- and we should have stopped -- development based on cheap raw materials once and for all.

The additional manpower resources have also been exhausted. It is very important to understand this, because even if there had been no raw materials price explosion, the previous path of industrial development could still not have been continued. Therefore, industrial development was only dragging its feet; the influences of this are tangible even today. As one example, I mention here that the previously active foreign trade balance very quickly turned into a passive one during the seventies.

[Matko] It has become necessary to change over to another structure, to technical development.

[Kapolyi] Yes. technological development and technical modernization have become the battlefield of economic life. The "oldest" products of Hungary are to be found among the export commodities to capitalist countries. Among these are several products that we began to manufacture during the early fifties. This is big problem, because of the international battlefield, among the developed capitalist countries, conditions have been reorganized, and as a result we have been increasingly pushed out of the market of the most developed goods, into the range of lower level goods of the developing countries. But the second range is not a backwater either, because now we also have to fight a battle here because the developing countries have acquired competitive technology through their previous income from oil!

[Matko] Based on the above, it is clear that the energy problem determines the situation of the entire industry. How does the change of structures relate to the energy policy?

[Kapolyi] The tasks are set by the government program. The country's energy need cannot, even in the long term, exceed an annual growth of 1 percent, within this, the need for electrical energy cannot exceed an annual growth rate of 3 percent; and our consumption of energy can only grow to 40 percent of the growth in the economy. It is well known that domestic resources must be utilized better and installations have to be built that will make possible a more economical consumption of energy than in the past. I believe -- in opposition to many -- that a strict energy program can only be realized to the extent to which we create all necessary conditions in the processing industry through technical and technological development and modernization.

[Matko] Would you please elaborate on this idea?

[Kapolyi] Briefly, our duty at present is to select those pieces of mosaic in the industrial structure that are worth developing, to make them technically meaningful, and to modernize them. This imposes a threefold requirement. In the meantime, industrial policy expects a sensible relocation of manpower and material resources. This is why we support all movement, technical development, structural modernization, and institutional reform that gives a stimulus to these processes. As I see it, the new regulations system is necessary, but is not adequate for all these. It is necessary to have an industrial strategy that channels the main and desirable tendencies of this move. Namely, it is not enough to simply formulate an economic theory of room to maneuver. A purposely selective industrial policy is vital because this will take into account the fundamentals, the existing structure and hierarchy of industry at home and internationally.

[Matko] Is it possible to point out some concrete areas and activities?

[Kapolyi] Let us look at the flexible manufacturing system, which we have already talked about. In order to set this up, we need many things naturally: good quality steel, suitable toolmaking, and pneumatic and hydraulic parts production. And in this latter area Hungarian industry reaches its limits; for example, we cannot manufacture hydraulic parts that are at present available in the international top range. But we also need electronics, microprocessors, and many other things, a very advanced background, as well as the manufacture of components. And there are two more points that are relevant here: In the next 5-year plan we have to pay great attention to the development of regional industry by centrally assisting the particular tendency in which technology and the individual meet in a better way. For example, here in Budapest there are valuable installations that are being poorly utilized, while in the country there is an excess of manpower.

[Matko] A new wave of industrial relocation?

[Kapolyi] To a certain extent, yes. The main point is sensible allocation and a more useful organization of the division of labor. This includes the creation of a network for production at home, and the wider use of small businesses. But I must add that we have to coordinate our industrial policy and developments with the international division of labor. We must purposely utilize this system of conditions, especially within the integration of CEMA.

ORTEGA ARRIVES, BEGINS MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Met by Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD081449 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, is paying a working visit to Poland. Shortly after being greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, Daniel Ortega laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Next, the guest met Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, in the Belweder. International issues, with special attention given to the constantly deteriorating situation in Central America, were discussed. Henryk Jablonski conveyed words of solidarity and support to the heroic Nicaraguan nation and its just struggle in defense of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the winnings of the revolution. Bilateral relations were also discussed and satisfaction was expressed with their positive development.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD081741 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, is staying in Poland on a working visit. Today he met Wojciech Jaruzelski with whom he evaluated the state of Polish-Nicaraguan relations and the main topics of the international situation, especially Central America.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Daniel Ortega expressed satisfaction with the development of contacts between the two countries and spoke in favor of further development of the cooperation. Both leaders stated that as a result of the U.S. Administration's policy, the international situation is worsening and they spoke in favor of ceasing the arms race and cooperation between all states without discrimination and restrictions. The Polish premier stressed the full solidarity of our nation with the struggle of Nicaraguan citizens against the aggressive actions of the U.S. Administration.

PAP STATEMENT ON PPR DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION

AU090846 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 85 pp 1, 7

["PAP Statement"]

[Text] The 3 May decision by the Government of the United States of America to expel four employees of the Polish diplomatic and consular service -- the first secretary of the PPR Embassy in Washington plus two consuls and one vice consul from the PPR Consulate General in Chicago -- is a further act in the changing confrontational course of U.S. policy toward Poland.

No accusations were made against the Polish diplomats because it was not possible to make any, as they had not violated any legal regulations nor abused their status. This is therefore exclusively a measure of revenge dictated by arrogance and obstinacy, which is never a good counsellor, particularly in international relations.

As is known, the Polish authorities were forced to classify two American diplomats -- the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and a consul from the U.S. Consulate in Krakow -- persona non grata because of concrete activities by them in violation of the law and diplomatic status.

This has also been the case in the past -- U.S. diplomats in Poland have been removed only for concrete activities not in accordance with the law.

The American side replied to the Polish authorities' 2 May protest note, in which the activity of the American diplomats had been pointed out as being not in accordance with diplomatic status and with international rules and customs and appropriate remedies demanded, with threats aimed at terrorizing and exerting impermissible pressure on Poland.

The move by the American authorities is directed in particular against the PPR Consulate General in Chicago, which contains the largest gathering of Americans of Polish origin and where many Polish citizens come to visit their families or as tourists. The removal of three employees from the Chicago consulate will seriously hamper the serving of clients, both Polish and American citizens.

The decision by the American authorities to remove four Polish diplomats cannot be assessed in any way other than a further step in escalating tension and deteriorating relations between both states. This is without doubt a deliberate act by the American authorities, designed to provoke the Polish side into activity which would be used to further worsen mutual relations.

The Polish authorities will consider how to proceed in relations with the United States of America. One thing is sure -- the Polish side will not let itself be led onto the path of provocation. However, just as we have done so far, we will firmly and relentlessly defend our sovereignty, national interests, and internal security in accordance with our feeling of national dignity. All actions aimed against us, including the 3 May American decision, will meet with consistent reaction from the PPR authorities.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON PACT, MAY DAY, ECONOMICS

LD031825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Today the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with a report on the meeting in Warsaw of the leaders of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact, which resulted in the signing of a protocol extending the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. It was emphasized that for Poland the Warsaw Pact represents above all the obtaining of allied guarantees for independent Polish statehood, for the just borders of People's Poland, and for our own socialist internal solutions.

The government also discussed the socioeconomic situation. It was emphasized that this year's May Day celebrations, in which many millions of citizens took part, demonstrated the consolidation of social stability and social peace. The public did not lend its support to the few attempts to disturb the parades, which as usual were assiduously exploited by the anti-Polish and antisocialist propaganda centers of the West.

Assessing the money market situation during the first quarter and forecasts for the second quarter, the government pointed out that during this period the situation will be somewhat better. The rate of growth of money income is maintaining itself at a level similar to that envisaged in the annual plan. Social allowances will grow at a decisively faster rate.

As the next point on the agenda of its session, the government considered a report which is to be submitted to the Sejm, on the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1984. The results of cultivation confirmed that the essential preconditions have been met, leading to an increase in plant production and to a halt in the decline in pig herds.

The Council of Ministers ratified the agreement with the United States Government on air links signed in Warsaw on 16 April.

ECONOMIC DECISIONS OF PRESIDIUM SESSION DESCRIBED

LD062347 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has assessed the municipal and housing economy's functions during the 1984-85 winter and has accepted the measures of the Ministry of Administration and of Town and Country Planning [Ministerstwo Administracji i Gospodarki Przestrzennej] designed, among other things, to increase the repair of dwellings and speed up work to eliminate technical defects in dwellings.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with a report on agricultural supplies of lime-based and lime-magnesium fertilizers and adopted a decision on the development of their production and application in the 1986-90 period.

The Government Presidium also made it incumbent upon ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas, and town presidents to implement on time the tasks defined in the schedule drawn up for implementation of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum's resolution.

FIRM'S MANAGER SUSPENDED FOR DISPLAYING CRUCIFIX

AU082012 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 (AFP) -- The director of a state construction company in southwestern Poland has been suspended since November because he displayed a small crucifix and a photo of the pope in his office, labor movement sources said today. The man, Stanislaw Pawlaczak, was told in his letter of suspension from the authorities in the town of Nysa that he had "committed acts contrary to the socialist character of a state enterprise", the labor sources said.

When Mr. Pawlaczak appealed to an administrative tribunal comprising members of the company works committee, the voivode (local administrator) argued that the religious objects in his office has "aroused protests from numerous citizens."

The labor sources said that since Mr. Pawlaczak's suspension, the construction company had gone down hill and in the first two months of 1985 had recorded a deficit of 9 million zlotys (70,000 dollars). The preceding year, the company had netted a profit of about the same amount, the sources said.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU070930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/5/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on May 7, Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed a cordial salute of friendship and best wishes to the Romanian head of state from the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the president of Turkey be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey, which have developed in the spirit of the accords and understandings reached at top level in Bucharest in Ankara. Stress was laid on the importance of the capitalization of the extant possibilities for the expansion and diversification of economic cooperation, for the increase of the volume of trade exchanges, in accordance with the fine Romanian-Turkish relations -- which meets the interests of the Romanian and Turkish peoples and serves confidence-building, the strengthening of cooperation and good neighbourhood in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During the interview the conviction was expressed that the forthcoming visit of the president of Turkey in Romania would be another occasion to boost bilateral relations, the good colaboration between the two countries in the world arena, for a policy of peace, understanding and cooperation.

A series of problems of the international political life were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the cardinal issue of our time was the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, the safeguarding of peace in the continent and throughout the world. The Romanian head of state also stated that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva were a positive factor and expressed the hope that efforts would be stepped up for an understanding between the USA and the USSR on the renunciation of nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and for passage to the reduction and elimination of weapons.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the importance of a growing politico-diplomatic activity to overcome interstate tensions, for an exclusively peaceful and negotiated settlement of all states of conflict and war among states.

The talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister.

DASCALESCU ARRIVES IN THAILAND FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU061858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Bangkok AGERPRES 06/5/1985 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, arrived in Thailand on May 6 for an official visit. At the Bangkok airport, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, where the official reception ceremony took place, the Romanian premier was greeted by his Thai counterpart Prem Tinsulanon.

Romanian-Thai Talks Begin

Talks between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, began on May 6, in Bangkok.

The two prime ministers expressed their belief that their meeting was an expression of the two countries' will to develop relations of broad cooperation in numerous domains of mutual interest, economic cooperation mostly and cooperation in the international arena, to the benefit of the Romanian and Thai friendly peoples, of the promotion of peace, independence and broad cooperation the world over. Both sides pointed out that the talks, the understandings to be reached would make an important contribution to the development of the relations of close friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

It was stressed that the friendly relations between Romania and Thailand were based on the principles of fully equal rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in home affairs and mutual advantage. It was assessed that the political framework was most congenial for the amplification and diversification of the Romanian-Thai relations.

The two prime ministers paid special attention to the development of bilateral economic relations, to the analysis of the ways and means which provided for the expansion and diversification of trade exchanges, for the amplification of collaboration and cooperation in production.

Considering the potential and possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries in full swing of development, the two premiers underscored that goods exchanges should steadily grow and the range of traded products should considerably widen. Emphasis was placed on the need to conclude long-term agreements and contracts between Romanian enterprises and Thai firms which should provide four equilibriated [as received] long-term trade exchanges. In this respect, the advantages and opportunities offered to Thai firms by Sulina and Constanta free ports and the Danube-Black Sea Canal were depicted.

Likewise, examined were the specific ways to develop economic cooperation in machine-building, energetics, iron-and-steel, petrochemistry, oil, coal, non-ferrous metals, the food industry and other domains in which both countries are interested and aspects pertaining to the broadening of the legal framework of economic cooperation were discussed.

The working dialogue which passed in a cordial atmosphere, of esteem and mutual regard, was also on occasion to exchange views on current international issues, which revealed the identity or similarity of the two countries' viewpoints on the discussed matters. Stress was laid on the joint wish to boost cooperation in the international life, within the UN and in other international fora.

The head of the Thai Government underscored Romania's and President Nicolae Ceauescu's contribution to the effort made worldwide to safeguard peace, halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to the nuclear disarmament first of all, to build a new international economic order.

Romanian and Thai officials attended the talks.

The Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon gave an official dinner for the Romanian prime minister, on May 6. The two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Meets Thai King

AU072020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, AGERPRES 7/5/985 -- On May 7 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, now on an official visit of Thailand, called on King Bhumibol of the Kingdom of Thailand.

During the interview the sides highlighted the ascending course the relations between Romania and Thailand witnessed in recent years in spite of the great distance separating them. The sides expressed the conviction that with efforts made by both sides the trade and economic collaboration will witness an even stronger development, to the benefit of both countries and peoples. In the context the sides highlighted the great possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, now in full development, for the materialization of a long-run, lasting collaboration in various domains, in the economic plane in particular. They pointed out the wish of both countries to take to a superior level the economic and productive collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Thailand by signing long-term conventions and agreement.

During the exchange of opinions on some of the major issues of the international life the Romanian premier presented to the Thai sovereign the points of view and considerations of President Nicolae Ceausescu according to which under the state of tension currently existing in the world firm measures are needed to be taken to set in a climate of peace and security, which requires an immediate halt of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

King Bhumibol appreciated highly the stance promoted consistently by Romania and the contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the peace effort made on an international plane.

At the conclusion of the interview the invitation addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Elena Ceausescu to King Bhumibol to pay an official visit together with Queen Sirikit to Romania was renewed. The conviction was expressed that this summit interview would give an important impetus to the expansion of the Romanian-Thai relationships in the political, economic and other domains of activity, for a consolidation of the ties of friendship between the two peoples, going down as an important contribution to the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon participated.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKS NAZI GERMANY'S DEFEAT

AU072040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/5/1985 -- A national scientific session on the theme "The Romanian People's Fight for National Unity and Independence. Romania's Contribution to the Defeat of Nazism" was held in Bucharest on May 7.

Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ursu, members of the CC of the RCP, representatives of central institutions and of mass organizations, party and state activists, academicians, professors, researchers and working people of Bucharest enterprises, participants in the anti-fascist war attended the session.

In the papers they read, the participants in the session paid a deep homage to the heroes of the Romanian nation, to those who contributed to the accomplishment of the historic act of the proclamation, of Romania's full state independence, in May 1877.

Casting light on the more than 2000-year old history of the Romanian people, the session revealed the role of the Romanian Communist Party in the fight for rallying all the national, democratic, patriotic and revolutionary forces, for social and national justice, against fascism and war, for safeguarding the country's independence, sovereignty, and integrity.

In the papers read it was stressed that in the years preceeding the Second World War, the RCP organized and led the great anti-war and anti-fascist actions of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of Romania, which culminated with the great May 1, 1939 demonstration -- in the organization and unfolding of which Nicolae Ceausescu had a decisive role.

Stress was laid on the Romanian working class' fight against Antonescu's military dictatorship, the Hitlerite war against the Soviet Union, a fight which turned into a real national resistance movement of the whole Romanian people. It was stressed that through the victorious implementation of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation of August 1944, the Romanian people turned arms against Nazi Germany, fighting till the final victory over fascism. During the session emphasis was placed on Romania's joining the anti-Hitlerite war with its entire human and material potential, on the side of the Soviet Union and the other allied nations, which led to the collapse of the entire front in the Balkans, and paved the way for the Soviet armies' fast advance and shortened the war by at least six months. Reference was made to the heroism of the Romanian soldiers who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army for the complete liberation of Romania's territory, as well as of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria till the final victory over fascism.

Through the military strength at the front and the material and human forces which supported the antifascist war, Romania ranked fourth among the countries which contributed to the defeat of Nazi Germany.

During the session, it was stressed that the Romanian people pays homage and is highly appreciative of the Soviet Union's decisive contribution -- which bore the brunt of the war and made the heaviest sacrifices -- to the crushing of the Hitlerite war machine, to the fight of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Underscoring the conclusions to be drawn from the causes and circumstances which led to the outbreak of the Second World War and the historic lessons to be learned, the participants in the session pointed out that, under the current circumstances with a serious tension prevailing in the international life, the peoples of the world should work in unity and firmness to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to safeguard peace and peoples' right to life and existence.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU081616 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the farewell visit of U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest David Funderburk, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in our country. On this occasion, the sides had a talk that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PLANINC CONFERS WITH MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD081842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this morning Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

During a cordial and friendly conversation that was also attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, most attention was paid to further promotion of overall relations and cooperation between the SFRY and Madagascar. Reference was especially made to economic cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

During the meeting, both sides noted that trade so far has not been developed adequately but the conviction was expressed that the meetings and talks that minister Bemananjara had at various levels during his stay in the SFRY, as well as his meetings in work organizations, will contribute to the establishment of relations that will help this cooperation to improve. It was said in this connection that mutual interest and also the possibilities on both sides for cooperation to improve exist.

The unsatisfactory state of international economic relations was also discussed. This situation is affecting the developing countires worst of all. For this reason, there is a need for the nonaligned countries to become involved more meaningfully to surmount the present situation.

The guest from Madagascar expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception and for the fruitful talks he had during his stay in the SFRY.

PLANINC RECEIVES USSR'S MARTYNOV IN BELGRADE

LD082101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Nikolay Vasilyevich Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the day of victory over fascism in Belgrade.

In a cordial conversation, in which B. Srebric, FEC vice president; J. Jernej, FEC member; A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, also took part, they discussed a number of topical questions of the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

FESTIVE SOIREE MARKS VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU081950 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1755 GMT on 8 May jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, and Novi Sad radios, begins carrying a 100-minute live relay from the great hall of the Sava Center in Belgrade where a festive soiree to mark the 40th anniversary of liberation and victory over fascism is held. The announcer lists the prominent members of the audience as follows:

"In the hall there are members of the SFRY Presidency, representatives of the SFRY Assembly, members of the Federal Executive Council, members of the Council of the Federation, Spanish Civil War veterans; commanders, political commissars, and chiefs of staffs of the armies, corps, and divisions of the Yugoslav Army at the end of the war; members of the Central Committee of the LCY, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, representatives of all the sociopolitical organizations, representatives of the Yogoslav People's Army, representatives of the Territorial Defense Forces, delegations of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces; representatives of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, of the university community, and of the community of science academies; heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Yugoslavia and military attaches; delegations of national veterans delegations, members of the military missions of the allied countries to the supreme headquarters. Here are also the staff of the military parade to be held tomorrow, representatives of the city of Belgrade, this year's May Day Award winners, innovators and many others."

The anthem is sung at 1801 GMT, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, ascends the rostrum at 1804 GMT to deliver his 30-minute speech. A concert begins at 1835 GMT, and continues until the conclusion of the program at 1935 GMT,

SFRY, REPUBLICS ANNOUNCE VICTORY DAY AMNESTIES

LD081942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The decision in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country and Victory Day and with which the SFRY Presidency granted amnesty to a considerable number of convicted persons has continued the earlier practice for the observance of state holidays and important jubilees to remit a portion of the sentence of the persons where it had been agreed that they were being successfully rehabilitated and capable of being readmitted into social life and work. The reference is to the amnesty of 121 persons convicted of criminal acts under federal legislation. Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration, told TANJUG that the Presidency adopted this decision also in view of the favorable security and political situation in the country.

The majority of amnestied persons, stressed Krajina, are those who had been convicted for so-called political criminal acts, a total of 61 persons. Out of that number, 40 were sentenced because of enemy activity at the time of counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, 19 for acting from positions of nationalism and two because of Muslim fundamentalism. Two of the persons amnestied had been convicted of terrorism, the same number of espionage, and one person of undermining the military and defense might of our country.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and Victory Day, a large number of convicted persons have been amnestied by virtue of decisions by appropriate organs in the republics and provinces on the basis of republican and provincial criminal laws. According to information in the possession of the federal secretariat for justice and organization of Federal Administration, 450 people have been covered by these amnesties.

Croatia, Serbia Pardons

LD082029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country, the Presidency of the SR of Croatia has decided to grant a extraordinary pardon to 40 convicted persons as a result of customary procedure while 25 persons have been granted a pardon as a result of their petitions.

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1200 GMT on 8 May notes: "In connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and victory over fascism the Presidency of the SR of Serbia decided today to pardon 48 convicted persons."

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES ANNOUNCE ELECTION RESULTS

Serbia Official

LD082031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 8 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- During the session today of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic was reelected president for another 1-year period while Branko Pesic was reelected vice president.

Vojvodina Presidency

LD072352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 7 May 85

[Summary] [No place name as received] 7 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina, Predrag Vasiljevic was elected new president of the Vojvodina SAP Presidency, with a 1-year mandate. He was born in 1919 and occupied the same position from November 1981 to May 1982. Djordje Stojsic, the newly elected president of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium, is an exofficio member of the Vojvodina Presidency.

Kosovo Officials

LD071527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Pristina, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At today's joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the new officials of this supreme delegate body in the province were elected for the next 1-year mandate period. Abaz Kazazi, who has a master's degree in economics and was until recently governor of the Bank of Kosovo, has been elected president of the Kosovo Assembly. Djumret Selmani, until recently president of the Chamber of Municipalities in this assembly and the delegate from Dragas, has been elected vice presidentof the province's assembly. Srebra Ivanovic, a sociopolitical worker from Istok, has been elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Kosovo Assembly, Nezir Proksi, a delegate and sociopolitical worker from Titova Mitrovica, has been elected president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; and Sucri Haziri, hitherto chairman of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints in the province's assembly and the delegate from Lipljan, has been elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Montenegro Assembly

LD071152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Titograd, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At today's joint session of all three assembly chambers, the delegates elected Marko Matkovic the new president of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro, and Fadil Taipovic as its vice president.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE VIEWS BORDER AREA EMIGRATION

LD082103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- We cannot quietly observe how individual border villages are emptying, how the wave of migration from border areas is increasing.

We must accurately establish the reasons for this emigration and devise the best solutions so that the population living near the borders can stay in their homes and their fields. This was said today at the session of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chambers' National Defense Committee, chaired by Johan Savin. The delegates discussed the situation and the problems of border areas from the viewpoint of all-people's defense and pointed out a series of specific features pertaining to life and work in those areas.

The Yugoslav Assembly attaches great importance to the border areas, which is understandable when one considers the special importance that these areas have for all-people's defense. The regions we are talking about have specific development problems that depend on our country's relations with neighboring countries. There are quite a few cases where border areas are advancing and where economic development is quite satisfactory, but for the majority this development is stagnating or is regressing. In these conditions, the population looks for opportunities in other parts of the country.

The delegates stressed today that it is essential to keep the population in the border areas and ensure its full involvement in the economic life and defense preparations of our society. The view dominated the debate to the effect that without economic progress there is little likelihood of arresting stagnation in these areas.

The results to date have been modest, and more efficient measures have to be taken in the sense of promoting the status of border areas. Of course, the work on this cannot be left only to the municipalities in whose territories border areas are. The security of the Yugoslav borders is involved, and it would be normal to expect the republics, provinces and the federation to be involved in the solution of economic, demographic, defense and political problems in border areas. Of course, a great deal can be done, depending on the conditions, in the local communities situated along the border. The experience gained from self-management associated labor mergers in the border areas indicates that there is plenty of scope to promote economic activity and in so doing to establish the conditions that will keep the population in their villages.

The National Defense Committee will propose to the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber that it adopt appropriate conclusions in connection with the discussion today. Attention is drawn to the demand that specific solutions for border areas be incorporated in the medium-and long-term development plans and also the demand that republican and provincial commissions for border protection and for defense preparations in border areas be either established or reactivated.